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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

COL. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

Oh, that men were wise! is an exclamation quite as much called for in the present enlightened period of the world, as it ever was. Will our good patriots print this second bantling of Col. Johnson's brain on satin, and pass it off as the *third* declaration of independence? If the great mass of those really good men who signed memorials against any change in the present post-office regulations, can swallow and digest this report, or if they can submit to the classification in which the gallant leader of the committee has arrayed them, the age of *gullibility* is far from having passed away. I will not write in a morose spirit; and what I shall say respecting this document, shall be rather in sorrow than in anger. But the attitude in which Col. Johnson's reports have placed him before the world, make his productions, to use a sportsman's phrase, fair game; and he will be disappointed if every sentence is not travelled over, and his meaning distinctly investigated, by intellects not second to his own; by those whose promptings of patriotism are equally vigorous, and whose perceptions of truth are brightened by use. I will not complain of the slight notice which the first period of the report takes of the positions laid down by the petitions for a change of the post-office regulations; but I will complain of the classification into which the report unceremoniously thrusts all the *counter*-memorialists. The three first periods, if examined with the least attention, will show to what extent the report outrages those, or many of those, whose names appeared on the counter memorials.

The Committee report—"That the memorialists regard the first day of the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises; and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of post-offices, on that day, the violation of a religious duty, and call for the suppression of the practice. Others, by counter memorials, are known to entertain a different sentiment, believing that no one day of the week is holier than another. Others, holding the universality and immutability of the Jewish decalogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week as a day of religious devotion; and by their memorial now before the committee, they also request that it may be set apart for religious purposes."

The report makes two classes of counter-memorialists. According to this sage document, all the counter-memorialists, who are not Seventh-Day Baptists or Jews, are those "*believing that no one day of the week is holier than another.*" This is an absolute falsehood. No man shall have my name to an instrument which he shall expound after this fashion. He is not fit to handle over the counter memorials, signed by some of my esteemed neighbours and excellent friends, who shall, with one dash of his pen, make them out unbelievers in the sanctity of the Sabbath. If the gentlemen thus misrepresented will not vindicate themselves against such imputations, there is one, whose name may be found on a petition to suspend the United States mail on the first day of the week, who will do it for them, and call their slanderer to retribution, while he only laments that so many distinguished signatures were pledged to the cause which has originated such equivocal, not to say infidel, classification. A wide personal acquaintance with the real motives of very many persons included in this calumnious arrangement, for which they may thank the twice celebrated mouth-piece of the committee, gives the writer boldness to charge the report of that committee with falsehood. The report has published to the world, that counter memorials on this question have been received from the Seventh-Day Sabbatarians, and those who believe "that no one day is holier than another;" and this is promulgating to every nation, (for it is every where known how few comparatively there are of one class), that the great mass, the thousands of the counter-memorialists, are unbelievers in the sacred obligations of the Sabbath. The great hardship of this case must either arise from the misrepresentations of the report, or from the uncompromising character of the subject at issue, which may only recognise enemies of the Sabbath on the one side, and friends on the other. It is but justice to say, however, that nearly all the counter memorials which have been published for signatures, explicitly admitted the divine institution of the first day of the week, and prayed for the non-interference of Congress on this subject, because they considered legislation as weakening the sanctity of the day, as the entering wedge of a train of measures to unite church and state, or as the preliminary to the formation of a christian party in politics.

What must candid men think of a report, whose commencing paragraph contains, in nearly every period, a prevarication or an absolute falsehood? I quote the remaining periods of the first paragraph, as further specimens.

Says the report, of the memorialists and the two distinctive classes of the counter-memorialists—"Each has hitherto been left to the exercise of his own opinion; and it has been regarded as the proper business of government to protect all, and determine for none. But the attempt is now made to bring about a greater uniformity, at least, in practice; and as argument has failed, the government has been called upon to interpose its authority to settle the controversy." *The proper business of government, to protect all, and determine for none!* Government does not protect all; it does not protect postmasters, residing on routes where the Sabbath mail is urged along, in the exercise of christian worship on the first day of the week. Government as ruthlessly breaks in upon the postmaster's day of religious rest, as it would upon the senator's or the judge's, if it should enact the sitting of Congress or of the supreme court on the first day of the week. Government *has determined*, at least, that the Sabbath is not holy time enough to warrant the suspension of the mail enterprise.

The concluding period says—"As argument has failed, the government has been called upon to interpose its authority, to settle the controversy." What controversy? That between the first and seventh-day Sabbatarians? Or that between Sabbatarians and No-Sabbatarians? There is no more controversy between neighbours, living side by side, one of whom devotes the seventh day of the week to religious rites, and the other the first, generally speaking, than there is between a red-haired man and his brown-haired neighbour. Where is the proof of controversy on this point? where the volumes—where the pamphlets even—where the commotion, the proscription, and the usual attendants of failing arguments and a call for power? And as we have already fully stated, there is, on the question of the sanctity of the Sabbath, simply considered, no such unmeasurable difference of opinion between the praying memorialists, and the more respectable and moral majority of the adverse memorialists. The real war of argument is between those who really revere the Sabbath, and every other institution and precept of religion, and those who despise the Sabbath equally with the scriptures and all moral institutions. On these contested premises, even if Col. Johnson should repeat it every year of his life, a whole christian world—millions on earth, and hundreds of millions in heaven, will give a broad, unqualified denial, to the brazen-faced, infidel assertion, that "*argument has failed.*"

The report goes on to say, that "Congress acts under a constitution of delegated and limited powers." All right! The constitution has never delegated to Congress, the power to hold its sessions on the first day of the week, to command the sitting of United States judges, or to drive the United States mail bags on that day from the seat of government, thro' the far-wandering ramifications of the public roads, to the extremities of the Union. Why are the memorialists so perpetually and obstinately misunderstood? They ask for no boon—no privilege, for themselves specifically. They complain that Congress has exceeded its delegated powers. They say, in effect, that there are things so sacred, no human authority should presume to innovate or impair their obligations on human credence. They look upon one seventh part of the time to be so peculiarly devoted to religion and works of mercy, that a government has no more authority to put its departments in motion, except in cases of necessity, in that seventh part of time, than it has to pass laws, which shall, by word or by operation, carry the idea, or encourage the belief, that there is no God, or that the holy scriptures are not the inspired text book of our religion; both of which, instead of being annihilated by our constitution, are sanctioned in the oath which the highest officer of our government, as well as the lowest, makes on the threshold of his trust.

I will not, Mr. Editor, follow the gentleman further, sentence by sentence, although the entire fabric is rottenness, and should be pulled down about his ears who made it, that modesty might hereafter mingle itself with bravery, and many other estimable qualities belonging to the illustrious chairman. Taking three more detached sentences from the report, I feel as if its real materiality was exhausted; although much chaff, warning, and lugubrious allusion to the cloudy days of olden time, remain undisturbed, rather provocations for smiles than hints for weeping.

"Our government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes, the acts of our legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the executive. Their speed is often essential to the defence of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people. Were they suppressed one day in the week, their absence must often be supplied by public expresses; and besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears from one extreme of the Union to the other, letters of relatives and friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence. Also, the letters of commercial men convey the state of the markets, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interests. They bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines, and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this wide republic. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the Sabbath?" * *

"The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extremes of the republic. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one seventh the advancement of our country. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, the committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater expedition and a greater extension." * * * * *

"To stop the mail one day in seven, would be to thrust the whole western country, and other distant parts of the republic, one day's journey from the seat of government. But were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God, have not the petitioners done wrong in their efforts? If the arm of government be necessary to compel man to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the state governments possess infinitely more power in this respect?"

I have little to say about such selections. They speak for themselves. I cannot but think our country would assume far more the attitude of moral grandeur, in the eyes of the world, if not in Col. Johnson's, by resting one day in seven from secular labour. The young lion of the western continent would rouse up refreshed by the respite, which natural physiology seems to demonstrate as necessary for the complicated machinery of living beings. The mind's eye would be brighter by a change of objects; the relief would be that of a green field breaking upon the vision, after a six days mirage of the desert sand.

There are men in our Congress, who can tell this post-office committee, and prove to them as incontestibly as moral subjects will admit of demonstration, that the principal advantages claimed for a Sabbath mail are in far greater degree attained by a quiet observance of the Sabbath, and a regard to its invaluable religious privileges. It is to be hoped that such minds as those of McCreery, Frelinghuysen, and many others in Congress, will summon themselves to an effort, and throw some light, at least, on a subject so desperately misunderstood by those very men who ought to know something about it.

The writer of these remarks does not expect to cross the brilliant path of the meteor of the committee; he does not expect the productions of his pen will be transferred to satin, or even Russia duck; but he claims to be as little "priest-ridden" as any member of the reporting committee. The gentleman who set down, *ex cathedra*, the impassable barriers of toleration, from the chair, will excuse the smile of a laymen, as he reads in a business report, as this should be, allusions to despots, the Jewish monarch, the Persian idols, the Grecian oracles, the Roman auguries, the modern priesthood of Europe, Cataline, Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot twice over—the bigot, the faggot, demon, frenzy, &c.; having nearly as much relation to the subject of the report, as the names of the signs of the zodiac would have.

If this be a specimen of the wisdom at "the seat of government," it may be no disadvantage to the "whole western country," to be speedily removed "one day's journey," at least, from it. G. V. H. F.

For the Western Recorder.

"CHURCH AND STATE."

Momentous words, Mr. Editor—words which are inscribed upon the banner of all those in a gospel land, who, hating the true light, are determined to extinguish it, lest their deeds should be reproved. Jesuits, Atheists, Deists, Universalists, Chri-stians, Nothingists, Anythingists, and Everythingists, in principle; demagogues, office-seekers, scoffers, sabbath-breakers; the dishonest, the intemperate, the dissolute, the impure, the lewd, the vile, the abominable—all, all are raising the cry of "church and state," as if they must needs rally and unite their forces, for the salvation of the commonweal against the "dark design" of the poor "Presbyterians."

What senseless clamour! What incongruous combinations of interest! Incongruous, did I say? All are alike the haters of a pure gospel, and enemies at heart, to its progress. And it is the progress of this gospel that fills them with alarm. It is the progress of religion, pure and undefiled, which burns upon their wicked consciences, and stings them at the heart. Here is a common bond of sympathy, a universal rallying point. And in proportion as the pure light burns and increases towards the day of millennial brightness, will the friends of the light be seen to unite their energies in cherishing it; while its enemies, of every name and description and character, will be found to take counsel together, for the purpose of extinguishing it.

But do the various evangelical denominations of Christians really desire the establishment of a national religion? The thing is absurd and impossible; and above all, would the Presbyterians be the last to desire it.—Were the thing to be attempted, what shape could it assume? Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Dutch Reformed, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, Moravians, &c.; each denomination would oppose the ascendancy of any single denomination; and each would of course decline the honour for itself. Or if the various denominations were *forced* by the civil arm to make a choice, that choice would fall, not upon the Presbyterians, but upon the Methodists, who far surpass them in numbers, as well as in the ratio of increase.

How senseless, then, is the clamour against Presbyterians! The leaders in this wicked amalgamation understand this thing, perfectly well. They know better. Their pretentions are hollow-hearted and hypocritical; and their designs are unprincipled and nefarious. Their object is to oppose, under the cover of opprobrious epithets, the progress of that vital religion, the spirit of which is so hostile to their favourite principles and practices, and the universal prevalence of which would necessarily sink them to their own proper level in society.

Is there no danger, then, that a union of church and state will be effected? Doubtless *there is* danger, and that from the ranks of the amalgamation. Hitherto, in the history of modern times, this work has been effected by jesuitical Papists. It corresponds with the very genius of papacy. The Pope and his legates expressly claim the right of uniting church with state. In the transactions of civil society, too, they expressly hold that the end justifies the means, and hence are prepared for every species of "cunning craftiness," which the times may seem to demand. They also claim every where, the right of exercising, in a greater or less degree, the strong arm of inquisitorial power. Thus fortified, they have every possible advantage over other denominations. Their numbers, too, are far greater than any other denomination that is called Christian. These, already 600,000 strong, are rapidly increasing, by a flood of emigration from the catholic countries of Europe, and by the efforts of jesuitical priests, which are scattered over the immense valley of the Mississippi. It is even said that $300,000 have been appropriated from the Pope's treasuries, (in Italy, Germany, &c.) in a single year, for the advancement of papacy in this country. Truly, here is danger, and enough of it; and it is high time for the friends of vital religion to take the alarm.

But why is it that the lovers of infidelity, and of false religion, and of vice, conspire together, to sound the alarm against "Presbyterians," while they manifest not the least jealousy against Papists? The reason is obvious: Papists belong to the general amalgamation. There are, to be sure, *external* lines of separation; but in other respects, the principles and the practices are all congenial. All are haters of the true light, and lovers of darkness. All are alarmed at the progress of vital christianity, and would prefer any other religion to that which is of the heart. All, too, are, in their own proper persons, the natural lovers of arbitrary power. The whole group of sects, and names, and characters, possess substantially the same leading elements. All, in cases of emergency, could act together; and they would be prepared to do so, sooner than they would see the progress of vital christianity become so generally prevalent, as to shed its influence over the whole mass of society. Then, as the "craft" of all would be "in danger," all would unite for common defence. "*Catholicity*," always the same in principle and purpose, could then assume, for the time being, some popular shape, or name, or dress, till, in the gradual progress of events, the chains of power should be sufficiently riveted to permit her to stand forth like herself.

We repeat it, then; if there is any danger of a union of church and state in this country, the seat of it is in the heart of the grand amalgamation of the enemies of vital godlines. Here *there is* danger, *imminent* danger; and the true lovers of civil and religious liberty ought to take the alarm. The friends of a pure gospel, who dwell at ease in Zion, may smile at the senseless cry of church and state, which is so often raised against them; but the cry is becoming the watch-word of infidels and false religionists, and for aught the writer can tell, may be inscribed on the banner of those who are yet to fight the great battle of the Apocalypse.

Your's, &c. WATCHMAN.

For the Western Recorder.

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.—No. XIV.

Piety appears peculiarly lovely, when we meet with it in the abodes of extreme indigence; especially where the subject of it is on the confines of that region where earthly distinctions will be forever annihilated. The sons of earth are proud. The rich and the honourable are lofty in their imaginations; and too often the children of the kingdom pay court to them, while they overlook the condition of the humble, pious poor. There is something in the attractions of wealth, and the charms and the refinements of cultivated society, which naturally unfits the mind to descend into the abodes of the wretched on errands of mercy. But a single hour spent in this manner, with the sensible presence of Him who for our sakes became poor, will outweigh years of earthly gratification.

An aged woman and her daughter, both in the solitariness of widowhood, both infirm and indigent, were lodged near the house of my friend, in an obscure garret, the only place that charity had deigned to procure for them. The mother had been dangerously ill, but was partially recovered.—The daughter was in her last sickness, and evidently near the grave. Both had known years of privation and distress, and had long been wasting by a lingering disorder. We passed through the lower part of the dwelling, by permission of the resident family, and made our obscure and dusty way to the chamber of disease and death. As we ascended the stair case, all was softness and silence. Not a breath was heard, save that which came from the heaving bosom of the sufferer. Every thing was fitted for heavenly contemplation. What if the apartment was lonely? The presence of the Lord was there. What if every thing bore the external marks of extreme wretchedness? The Lord of heaven and earth had consecrated the place; his presence had converted it into a palace. The sufferer, though writhing at intervals with bodily anguish, was at peace within. Her emaciated form and sunken eye told that the hour of release was at hand. To her it was an hour of triumph. She could say little; but her countenance beamed forth an expression of meekness and love, that was unearthly. Language would fail to describe it. It can be felt only by the soul that is bowed down in tender, submissive quietness, as "a weaned child," having no will of its own; no anxious desires to be gratified; but fixed in heavenly, peaceful contemplation. The few broken accents that she could utter, told of "peace in God," a "precious Saviour;" "no wish" to live or to die, but "as God sees best to direct;" "no want" unsupplied. She would soon be "freed from sin," "beyond" the reach of "temptation," and under the perpetual "smiles" of her "Saviour." She would see him as he is; would behold his glory without an intervening cloud.

The mother, too, was comforted. It was but a little moment that her daughter could be separated from her. Soon they would both rejoice together, where the wicked cease from troubling; where the weary are at rest; where the pure waters of life are flowing; in his presence where is fulness of joy; at his right hand where are pleasures forevermore. The slightest anticipation of such a scene could suffice for comfort amidst earthly wretchedness. Oh, how poor and contemptible, thought I, are all the pomp, and show, and drapery of this world, when compared with the happiness which these poor tenants of a miserable shed are receiving! Give me the garret of these obscure disciples, in preference to all the riches, the honours, and the distinctions, that the whole earth can afford. The hand of charity may be too feeble for their support; but the Lord is their comforter. The rich may disdain to look upon their obscure retreat; but the King of Kings is with them. Their christian brethren may be too delicate to admit them into their comfortable dwellings, or too indifferent to their welfare, to even visit them and administer personally to their wants; but they have an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Angels minister to them, and God himself shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

Your's, &c. P——R.

For the Western Recorder.

FRAGMENT.

FROM A COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

"Art thou a Christian?—Momentous question! Answer it not too hastily. Answer it in thy closet, in presence of the Searcher of Hearts. Yet be not too confident in thy decision; for thine heart may have still deceived thee.

"Art thou a Christian? Then thou art the servant of the King of Kings; then thou wilt strive to obey him, "in all things whatsoever" he commandeth thee. Thou wilt be continually waiting upon him; thou wilt be habitually in his presence; thou wilt keep thy station in humility, diligence, activity.—Thou wilt serve no other master but him, and bring no claim for wages.

"Art thou a Christian? Then thou art a new creature. Thou art led by the spirit of God. The "same mind" is in thee, that was "in Christ Jesus the Lord." "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God. Old things have passed away; behold all things are become new."

"Art thou a Christian? Then thou wilt follow on to know the Lord. Then thou wilt walk as he also walked. Thou wilt, within the limits of thy own little sphere, desire the same things that he desired; ask the same blessings which he asked; seek the things that he sought; do the things that he did; hate the things that he hated, and love the things that he loved.

"Art thou a Christian? Then thou art adopted into the family of God. The Saviour will call thee friend, and himself thine elder brother. Thy language will be Abba Father. Thou wilt have the spirit of a child, a little "weaned child." And if the members of this family are "children, then *heirs*, heirs of God, and joint heirs of Jesus Christ; and though it doth not yet appear what we shall be, we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." Then serve him, follow him; walk as he walked; and let your light so shine, that others may glorify him."

The above, Mr. Editor, may serve as a few brief hints for self-examination. They may be extended at pleasure. Let them be honestly and prayerfully improved, as in the presence of a heart-searching God.

Your's, &c. EDWARDS.

REMEMBRANCES.

From the "little missionary album," which was penned by the late reinforcement to the Sandwich islands, during their voyage to the Pacific, the following letters, as published in the columns of the Philadelphian, will be read with interest:—

Ship Parthian, Feb. 6, 1828.

It had long been my heart's desire, and prayer to God, that he would send me to labour among the heathen; when, in a sudden and unexpected manner, my prayer was heard, and my desire granted. I am already nearly eleven thousand miles from the *dear* land of my nativity, the *friends* who guarded my infancy, the friends of my childhood, and of my more mature years. The separation has cost me heartfelt sorrow; and the thought, even yet, suffuses my eyes with tears; but they are not the tears of regret. No; I willingly relinquish all the pleasures of refined society, the sweet privileges of a christian land, for rude barbarism, and a country of heathenish idolatry. I know that God has greatly blessed missionary labour in those islands, whither we are bound; but the prince of darkness has too long swayed his sceptre there to yield his dominion without a fearful struggle. Opposition and iniquity is pouring in upon them like a flood, and I feel, as I approach that field of labour, somewhat as Paul did, when he said, "Behold, I go bound in the spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there."

O my friend, if you are the friend of Jesus, remember the heathen. Pray for their poor, benighted souls. Pray for missionaries; and when your mind dwells on the islands of the Pacific, remember your sister in Christ.

LAURA F. JUDD,
Of Clinton, Oneida Co. N. Y.

Feb. 5, 1828. *Lat.* 50 *S. lon.* 80 *W.*

My Dear Miss P——The broad Pacific now rolls between us and our beloved country. Our memory recals the form of father, mother, brothers, sisters, and many *dear* friends, who have given us the parting hand. We may remember the big rolling tear, the heaving, swelling breast, and the faltering voice, as the last *farewell* was uttered; but, shall we regret that we have left all these dear friends? No. There are joys attendant on a life of self denial and devotedness to God, which far outweigh the pain of any privations we may be called to endure.—Our God hath said that every one who hath left all these endearments, "shall receive an hundred fold more." Your's, truly,

G. P. JUDD.

Ship Parthian, Feb. 7th, 1828.
Lat. 48 *S. lon.* 81 *W.*

To Miss H—— D——.—According to the request of your friend, I shall say a few words to you. Trusting that you are a friend to the missionary of the cross of Christ, I beseech you, as a fellow traveller with me to the eternal world, to labour for God while the day lasts. Our lives are passing away as a tale that is told. What we do, we must do quickly. Oh! that you may carry this dear missionary family in the arms of faith to the foot of the cross. I feel that we need the prayers of all Christians. That peace and safety may be your happy lot, is the wish of your friend, DELIA STONE,

From Rochester, N. Y.

Ship Parthian, Feb. 8th, 1828.

Being informed by dear sister Maria, that the friend I now address hopes she is a friend of the blessed Saviour, I lay aside the formality of a stranger. The cause in which we are engaged is interesting and safe, and one which will ultimately prevail. How then does it become us to be faithful! We cannot estimate our privilege in being counted *worthy* to labour in so glorious a cause, whether in christian or heathen lands. Let us give all diligence to have our work *done*, and *well done*. O, let us abide in Christ, and let his words abide in us; and then, when the ransomed of the Lord shall come to Zion with songs of everlasting joy, we shall be of that happy number. I trust you bear *us* in your heart before the throne of God, with the heathen to whom we sail.

Your's, with affection,

MARY K. CLARK.

Same date as above.

Dear Friend—At the request of sister Patten, I cheerfully address you a few hasty lines. As you profess to love the cause of Christ, and the cause of missions, you feel, no doubt, an interest in all, who have forsaken their beloved homes, to make known the precious gospel to the heathen. We rejoice to reflect that many christian friends, whom we have never seen, remember us with interest, and bear us on their hearts to the throne of grace. We trust through their prayers, a blessing will attend our feeble efforts to bring the benighted heathen to a knowledge of the truth. Pray, dear friend, that we may be humble, faithful, devoted missionaries of the cross, and that the gospel through our instrumentality, may become the power of God to the salvation of many souls. I shall probably never meet you in this world, but it is a precious reflection, that there is a better world, where all the friends of Zion will meet, never to part.

Your's, affectionately,

E. W. CLARK.

Pacific Ocean, lat. 47 *S. long.* 81 *W.*

To Miss H—— D——.—Dear, absent friend, being the friend of missions, and of my beloved sister Patten, I address you as mine also. Perhaps, when you remember *the hole of the pit whence you were digged*, and the last command of Him who raised you from the *horrible pit*, set your feet upon a rock, and put a new song into your mouth, you sometimes feel a strong desire to bear the tidings of salvation to your perishing fellow mortals. If so, and your way notwithstanding is hedged up, be content; commit your cause to the Lord; "do all to the glory of God;" and you will be most useful, most happy, and glorify the Redeemer most, in the station in which he has placed you. Pray for us, that the word may have free course, and be glorified, by our instrumentality, and that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men.

Your's, in the gospel, P. J. GULICK,

Of Monmouth Co. N. J.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE INFIDELITY OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

There is a marked difference between the infidelity of France and the infidelity of Britain, and more especially of Scotland; and this difference arises chiefly from the difference in the religion which they assailed. In France, christianity was burdened with all the ridiculous superstition of popery; and hence the ridicule and satire of French infidelity. It was both the easiest and most successful way of making an attack on the religion of the land. In Scotland it was different; christianity was there in her purity

and simplicity; there was nothing about her to be ridiculed. Hence the cool, and subtle, and metaphysical sophistry, which was employed against her, and which distinguishes the infidelity of Britain from that of the continent. Hume found christianity arrayed in all the sober characteristics of her own nature; and he was compelled to approach her with sobriety, though with malignity. Voltaire saw her disfigured with the trappings of folly and ignorance, and thus both pretext and point were furnished for his badinage.—*American Pastor's Journal.*

REMARKABLE ACCOUNT OF A TURKISH AGA.

Communicated to the editor of the London Evangelical Magazine, by Rev. John Balmer, who recived the information from a Moravian Missionary, who laboured in Egypt in 1774:—

Walking one day, with some of my fellow-missionaries in the country, and seeing a large and beautiful garden, situated on the banks of the river Nile, we took the liberty of entering. The proprietor, a Turkish Aga, came to meet us, and bade us welcome in a friendly manner. His dress was both splendid and costly. He inquired if we were brothers, and professed the same religion. I replied, that we were indeed brethren, and our religion the same. He then directed his discourse to me, saying, "What is the reason why you wear a long beard, while your brethren do not? You are perhaps a priest?" I replied, that I found it of use, at present, to let my beard grow. This answer, however, did not appear to satisfy him; he therefore added, "You must be a priest; do not keep my soul in suspense. I have prayed to almighty God, that he would be pleased to bring it to pass, that I might become acquainted with a man, who could inform me what I must do to be happy; and God has promised, that a man should come into my garden, who should tell me what I must do. I believe you are that man; yea, I am certain of it. Be candid, and tell me." I replied, that I durst not venture to answer his question, so as to say what *he* must do to become happy, as he was a follower of Mohammed, but that he should ask his own priest. He then said, "I am covinced, that not only I, but that all the followers and disciples of Mohammed, are in the wrong way to happiness. There must be another way by which we are to be saved, and *you* are the person who is to tell me of it." "I am well aware," said he, "that our lives are forfeited, if it should ever be known that we have conversed on this subject; but you need not be alarmed, for you have to do with an upright man." Upon this he appeared much affected, which caused me likewise to be moved. I therefore said, "I will inform you what a *Christian* must do to be saved." He then walked with me under a fig-tree, and while on the way, said, "Come, thou man of God! It is under this fig-tree that I have often prayed to God; and now it is here that you are to tell me what I must do." I lifted up my heart in silent prayer to God my Saviour, and then related to him the principal events in the life of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the new testament, pointing out his miraculous birth; his life here upon earth; his bitter death on the cross, whereby he had made a full atonement for sin; his resurrection, and his ascension into heaven, in the presence of all his disciples, where he was seated at the right hand of God, as a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance and remission of sins.—The Aga then lifted up his hands, and said, "O Jesus, who sittest at the right hand of God, have mercy on me! Be thou also *my* Saviour!" He repeated the ejaculation several times, whilst a flood of tears gushed from his eyes; and I have no doubt but God our Saviour graciously granted him his petition, on thus crying for mercy. He added, with peculiar emotion, "Lord Jesus, I behold thee with thy wounds! Thou art now my Saviour also!" It is not in my power to express the sensations of my mind on this occasion; but I cannot deny, that I felt as if the Lord's presence accompanied this, to me remarkable interview. The following morning, very early, a Turkish gentleman, with a numerous retinue, appeared in front of my house, which alarmed me not a little. I soon recognised him to be the Aga. I hastened to meet him, and said, "Sir, why do you bring such a large retinue with you? He replied, "They are only my mamelukes, and know nothing about the reason of my visit; and I have given orders for them to remain in the street till I return. I have been quite impatient to see you, and have not been able to sleep all night for joy." We conversed with him on the best of subjects, and in a very friendly manner, whilst we felt truly grateful to the Lord for the great mercy he had shown to this person, who, I am happy to say, remained faithful to his convictions during our continuance in Egypt.

TEMPERANCE.

TO CHRISTIANS.

The York (U. C.) Christian Guardian compares the practice of moderate drinking with that of partaking of meat offered to idols, (2 Corinthians, 8th and 10th chapters), and concludes with the following remarks:—

1st. The weak brother, whose besetting sin drinking is, and the only possible preservation from which is total abstinence from drinking, emboldened by your example, is induced to drink, defiles his conscience, and thus, "by your liberty the weak brother for whom Christ died perishes."

2d. The law of christian love, or charity, is broken with many brethren, who believe your indulgence to be a sin, and unworthy of the christian character.

3d. By partaking of the drunkard's cup, you have communion with the drunkard in his diabolical libations. Your total abstinence might have carried a silent, but effectual reproof to his heart; but by participating you have confirmed him in his dreadful course, and destructive habits. But "I only take a little for my good." "I do no more," replies the drunkard. But "I find a little necessary at times for my health." "I do the same," replies the drunkard, "my health requires it, and perhaps much more than yours."

4th. According to the testimony of the ablest physicians of the present day, ardent spirit, in whatever quantities taken, is destructive to health, which idolatrous sacrifices were not.

TEMPERANCE PREPARING THE WAY FOR REVIVALS.

The following paragraph appears in a communication, furnished for the columns of the Connecticut Observer, by the Secretary of the Middlesex Temperance Association. We have seen elsewhere, occasional notices of a similar kind:—

"To those who look with suspicion on these efforts, and still cleave to their cups, the following facts speak a language which deserves attentive consideration. In several of the associations, interesting revivals of religion are now enjoyed. It is evident that this reform has prepared the way for these cheering displays of divine power and grace. Many are now rejoicing in the hope of eternal life, who feel and acknowledge that had they continued in their former course of indulgence, they must now have been strangers to hope. We have the honest testimony of numbers that the use of ardent spirit is most repugnant to the work of the Holy Spirit on the heart, both in renewing and sanctifying it. Another deserving notice is, that the converts in these revivals, whatever their previous course might have been, readily adopt the principle of abstinence, and are forward to recommend it to others, by early signing the pledge. From these facts it is evident that God blesses these efforts, and that Christians of all denominations owe the cause their support and countenance, and that to withhold them in this period of the church, is one of the surest ways of retarding the progress of truth and righteousness."

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, N. Y.

This Society held a public meeting at the city-hotel, on Thursday evening, of last week. Professor Torrey, the president of the Society, took the chair, and an interesting sketch of the operations of the Board of Managers was read by the Corresponding Secretary. Mr. Edward S. Gould then addressed the meeting; after which extracts were read from an eloquent address to the young men of the United States, just issued by the Board of Managers, and said to be written by Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, of Brooklyn. The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Resolved, That the "Address to the Young Men of the United States," extracts from which have been read, be published by the Board of Managers; and that in the opinion of this meeting, it presents a subject of deep interest to all the young men of our city and our country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the leading principle of the "Young Men's Society for the Promotion of Temperance," is the only safety of the temperate, and the only hope for the intemperate.

Resolved, That the establishment and progress of the "Young Men's Society for the Promotion of Temperance," are viewed with unqualified approbation; and that its object is sanctioned by all the most important relations of life.

These resolutions were offered by Peter Anderson Cowdrey, Esq. Mr. —— Emerson, and Rev. Cyrus Mason, respectively, who supported them with highly interesting and eloquent addresses.—*N. Y. Obs.*

A PREMIUM OFFERED.

The Executive Committee of the American Temperance Society offer a premium of $250, to the author of the best tract on the following subject, viz:—"Is it consistent with a profession of the christian religion, for persons to use, as an article of luxury or living, distilled liquors, or to traffic in them? And is it consistent with duty, for the churches of Christ to admit those who continue to do this, as members?" The sum mentioned was given for the purpose by a benevolent individual. The tracts must be sent to E. Lord, Esq. New-York, before the 1st of July.

REFORMATION IMPEDED.

A writer in the Vermont Chronicle tells of a professor of religion, in a town where efforts in favour of temperance have been made, who keeps a store, and who has not used ardent spirits himself for many years, nor suffered his customers to drink them in his store. But this good man will not join a Temperance Society, because it would look as if he had just now left off drinking. Neither would he sign an agreement among the traders to prevent drinking in their stores, although all the others in the town had signed it, whose stores had long been the resort of tipplers, while his was clear. The consequence was that the subscription of the rest was void, and they continued to sell. He means to act conscientiously, but his conscience cannot be much enlightened.

A FACT.

An individual who calls himself a "friend to temperance," a short time since stopped a paper, for the avowed reason that it says too much about rum-drinking; and although he was willing that something should be said upon the subject, yet he wanted it treated impartially, that every class in society may have a fair chance of getting a living. This individual keeps a tavern; he has a son who is a confirmed drunkard; and an amiable daughter who is wedded for life to a confirmed drunkard. Every day he sees (and ought to feel) something of the tremendous consequences of rum-drinking. He sees a son hastening to an early dishonoured grave, and a daughter the almost daily victim of the abuse of her degraded husband, and often fleeing to his house for protection against the beastly madness of the man, who, before heaven, has vowed to protect and cherish her as his own life!—*Jour. of the Times.*

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

A writer in the Vt. Chronicle inquires, "How long after rum goes down a man's throat, will his breath smell of it?" Some time ago, he thought twelve or eighteen hours might be the extent. But lately, at a meeting of a "Cold Water Society," a gentleman of distinction in his town, and one forward in the enterprise, breathed the fumes of alchohol full in his face; and by looking at the constitution it was found, that he had bound himself to total abstinence more than ten weeks before. The writer, therefore, remains in doubt; and commends his query to the lyceums for a theme of discussion, with the grave remark, that "no doubt many truths in the natural sciences are yet to be elicited."

USE OF A PLEDGE FOR LIFE.

A correspondent of the Kingston (U. C.) Gazette, after mentioning a striking case of relapse into intemperate habits, published in another paper a few weeks ago, says:—

"To that case I beg leave to add one, stated by an eminent physician, of a person, who, in order to guard against an incipient habit of intemperance, made a solemn vow to drink no ardent spirit for *forty years*, and conscientiously kept his vow to the end of that self-prescribed term. Then, believing himself to be effectually cured, he relaxed his guard, and amidst the temptations set before him by the daily example of others, in the general use of ardent spirit, relapsed into his former habit, and died a drunkard."

A STRONG RESOLUTION.

The following was recently passed by the presbytery of Geneva, and communicated to the Rochester Observer, for publication:—

"*Resolved*, That the sessions of the churches under our care, be directed to make immediately such judicious efforts, as the cause may warrant, to induce those members of the church, who continue the distillation, use, or sale, of *ardent spirits*, to discontinue such habits without delay; and that the stated clerk be directed to publish said resolution." A. D. EDDY, *Stated Clerk.*
Canandaigua, March, 1830.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

An act to incorporate this Society passed the Senate of Massachusetts, but was negatived in the House of Representatives. Some sensitive advocates of liberty were apprehensive that the Society would prove injurious to the rights of themselves and their constituents; and accordingly stoutly opposed the act of incorporation. Others took the ground that it is a sectarian institution, and therefore must be put down. But the vote was afterwards re-considered, and the bill passed by a large majority.—*Conn. Observer.*

Upper-Canada.—The Kingston Guardian relates several instances of the hopeful reformation of drunkards, in consequence of the light which that paper has thrown on the subject. One person has been induced by the same means to abandon his distillery.—Societies for the suppression of intemperance are forming throughout that province.

Cause of Temperance.—We are desired to state, that on Monday 167 persons had become signers to the Kingston Temperance Society, in Store-street; and others in that street were yet expected to join. The temperance book will be offered for signatures to persons in all the other streets of the town, as soon as the committee can have leisure for it.—*Kingston U. C. Gaz.*

Temperance of Seamen.—The ship Panama, which sailed from New-York in May last for Canton, without ardent spirits on board, arrived in safety at the place of her destination. The captain writes to his owners from Whampoa, under date of October 7th, as follows:—

"Your experiment of sending us to sea without ardent spirits, has thus far proved satisfactory. I have not heard a murmur on the subject, and my crew have been on shore and returned sober; a case unparalleled in the annals of Whampoa."

At Boothbay, Maine, Mr. C. Hodgdon, has built six vessels without the use of ardent spirits. He has two stores on his premises, in which he has prohibited the sales. Mr. S. Sargeant has also built a schooner in the same manner. A light-house has been built on Hendrick's head. Four gallons of rum were procurred for the work, but the labourers held a trial of the rum keg, and condemned it to banishment, and not a drop was used on the work.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE PIOUS COMMANDER.

The following extracts are from a letter written by the commander of a vessel in the United States navy, to a brother officer:—

"We have not been debarred the privilege of divine service one Sabbath. I am highly favoured in officers. They are moral, gentlemanly men, the friends and advocates of religion, and in one or two cases, I think, seeking to find peace for their souls. We have a Sunday and day school for the boys: I trust it will be blessed to their souls. I think I may say the morals of the ship have been improved. Upwards of fifty men have stopped their grog voluntarily, and draw money in lieu. The infamous practice of permitting women on board, I broke up by my first order, the hour I took command. I took command of the ship on Saturday; and commenced the next day with part of the service, and an address, from these words, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," from a volume of tracts. It was new to the hearers, but I determined, if I stood alone, to stand firm. The next Sabbath I read one of Burder's sermons, from these words:—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, unto every one that believeth." Mr. —— and Mr. —— have from that period assisted me, as I called on them, reading either a part of the service, or the sermon. Swearing is abolished, in my hearing. There is not an officer on board who drinks grog."—*Sailor's Magazine.*

Hamburgh, Jan. 26.—The Elector of Hesse has published a severe ordinance against duelling. No officer in his army is to be allowed to send or accept a challenge, but when insulted must submit his complaint to a military tribunal of honour. Whoever sends a challenge is liable to imprisonment in a fortress for not less than three, nor more than six years; and whoever accepts a challenge is to be liable to imprisonment for not more than three, nor less than one. If a duel is really fought, and one of the parties killed, the survivor is to be punished as guilty of murder; if neither is killed, both are to be expelled the service, to be deprived of their letters of nobility, and to be imprisoned in a fortress for not less than ten years.

We are far from thinking the above ordinance a "*severe*" one. A similar one might not be amiss in our own country.

Brazilian Slave Trade.—The Baltimore American contains a letter from Rio Janeiro of Jan. 11th, which says:—

"The Brazilian government derives a large revenue from the importation of slaves, by laying a duty of so much per head immediately on their arrival, without regard to their health or condition. When vessels, therefore, which have slaves on board, arrive off the port, a general survey takes place by the physician, and those poor wretches whose existence is doubtful are *thrown overboard alive, in order to save the duty!*"

The above is but an item among the details of this piratical and murderous traffic. When will christian nations awake to this subject?

Colombia.—The Constituent Congress of Colombia have lately adopted the bases of a new constitution. One of the articles, says the N. Y. Advertiser, "excites a suspicion of a *presidency for life*. This does not surprise us, as it has been aimed at by Bolivar for several years." The 15th article is as follows—"The catholic, apostolic, Roman religion, is the religion of the state.—The government exercising the office of protectorate of the Colombian church, *no other public worship will be permited.*" This article, be it remembered, was not formed in the dark ages, but in the year 1830.—*Conn. Observer.*

An Example for Christians.—"A gentleman resident in the neighbourhood of Whithaven and Carlisle," says a writer in the London Evangelical Magazine, "desirous of every opportunity to promote the advancement of the Wesleyan foreign missions, has, during the last six weeks, (besides attending to regular and extensive business of his own), canvassed in aid of the funds of that society, one considerable market town, a borough, and twelve surrounding villages; has travelled on foot upwards of ninety miles; waited in person upon more than one thousand four hundred families; and visited a population of upwards of 6000 souls."

Maumee Mission.—By an extract which is found in the Albany Register, it appears that Rev. C. Marsh, who had been destined by the American Board for the station at Green-Bay, was unable to proceed farther than Maumee, on account of the inclemency of the season; and that he concluded to spend the winter there. Some tokens of special solemnity were witnessed. Two or three were deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls. The number of Indian children and youth under instruction, is twenty-six.

Mississippi.—The Synod of Mississippi, at Mayhew, passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That this Synod conceive it to be their privilege, to express their views and feelings in regard to the efforts which may be made to remove the Indians within our boundary, from their present places of residence; and having witnessed the progress of improvement, especially among the Choctaws, they would regret, as men and Christians, to see any attempt to coerce their removal; and, in the opinion of this Synod, the time is not far distant when these Indians, if left to the civilising power of the religion of Christ, which is now beginning to unfold its influence, will become honourable members of our civil and christian community."

The missionaries think that the removal of the tribe would be attended with anxiety, discontent, confusion, expense, suspension of schools, and the death of many of the aged and infirm.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A Worthy Example.—We have received from a benevolent lady in this city (N. Y.) the following note, dated March 15, 1830, enclosing the amount specified, and the names of 15 individuals, as contributors to the useful object alluded to:—

"While reading, in the Home Missionary for March, the letter from your missionary in Michigan, [see page 177], we were peculiarly struck with the devoted and self-denying spirit it manifested, and thought that we, who "live in ceiled houses," might show our attachment to the same cause, by purchasing a few shares in his library. The enclosed $30 72 is for that object. You will be pleased either to send the money on to him, or purchase such books as you think will be suitable for that people; and forward our names to your missionary as stockholders in his library."—*Home Missionary.*

Fire at Brainard.—"We have just been informed," says the Cherokee Phœnix of the 17th ult. "that a destructive fire happened last Friday night at the mission station at Brainard, in the Choctaw country. The dwelling-house, the two school-houses, and the kitchen, we understand, are reduced to ashes. The original cost of these buildings was probably not less than $4000. Our informant did not learn whether any other building was burnt, or how much property was saved. This unfortunate circumstance must, at least, for a while, put a stop to that flourishing school. The children have already dispersed."

We forwarded to our agent an account of a few dollars, due us from a man engaged in a respectable and profitable business. Shortly after, our agent wrote that we should probably lose the debt, as the man *recently had the misfortune to draw a prize of a hundred dollars in a lottery*, by which he was so elated that his business was neglected, and the probability was, that he would be ruined.—*Rock. Obs.*

REVIVALS.

The New-York Evangelist mentions, that a revival which commenced in Westbrook, Con. three years ago, is still in progress. This is an encouraging fact, and one which Christians should by all means remember. Nor does it stand alone. A number of such instances have been mentioned to us. An aged minister tells us, that in one town within the limits of New-Jersey, many years ago, a revival was known to continue its progress three years. Lowell and Newburyport, Mass. and the fourth presbyterian church in Albany. N. Y. have also been enjoying the blessing of a revival for these two or three years past. Probably there are other instances, which a little inquiry would bring to light. These show clearly, that in the nature of things, there is no necessity that revivals should be of short continuance. If Christians would believe this, they might be induced to plead more earnestly, and to labour more perseveringly, in behalf of the descent and continuance of such blessings. Holy living is the thing required; holiness in thought, in purpose, in action, and in prayer. At a time when blessings are beginning to descend almost simultaneously, in many places far and near, in the midst of us and throughout our borders, how ought all Christians to pray, and not to faint; to pray in earnest, to agonise, to wrestle with the angel of the covenant, and prevail? Language would fail us, to sum up the motives which now press upon us the importance of this duty. Christian reader, look at the signs of the times. See what energies are in motion. On either hand of you, the armies are marshaling for the combat, as if the great battle of "Gog and Magog" had already commenced!

Brooklyn, L. I.—A friend in the vicinity of Brooklyn writes, that there is a revival in Mr. Caroll's (presbyterian) congregation of that place; and that probably the instances of conversion may amount to about thirty. No further particulars are stated.

Union Church, N. Y. City.—A gentleman writes from New-York, to a friend in this village, that a powerful work of grace is in progress among the congregation that worship at the Union church in that city. The congregation has been lately organised. They have at present no settled pastor, but enjoy the labours of Rev. Mr. Finney. The house is literally thronged with hearers, many of whom cannot find admittance. Conversions occur daily. The inquiry meetings are solemn and numerously attended. The work has for some time past, it would seem, been gradually increasing.

Boston and Vicinity.—Several letters have been received in this village from Boston, by which it appears that revivals are kindling in that favoured portion of Zion. Three churches in the city, Dr. Beecher's, Dr. Wisner's, and Mr. Green's, are now in an interesting state; and at Ispwich, near Andover, the work has become very powerful.

Troy, N. Y.—A presbyterian clergyman, who has been labouring in Troy for several months past, in a letter to the editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated the 18th ult. says:—

"It may be gratifying to you, and to your readers, to learn of Zion's prosperity in this quarter. Last Sabbath was a most cheering and interesting day to the first presbyterian church in Troy. In the morning, Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, preached to a very large and solemn audience. The afternoon was occupied in admitting members, and administering the Lord's Supper. Thirty-six persons were received into the church on a profession of their faith in Christ, and several by letter. Among those received, were youth from the sabbath school, and men of gray hairs, and men in full strength. Some of them were men of rank, and wealth, and influence. The rev. pastor, Mr. Beman, who had been laid aside from his labours nearly three months, by ill health, attended church in the afternoon, and took an interesting part in admitting the new members, and in administering the supper. The church seemed to possess a tenderness of feeling which is seldom witnessed. Many felt as if the Lord was there. The house was full, and remarkably still during all the exercises. It was judged that nearly two thousand persons were present.

"I attended the communion season in this church three months ago. At that time fourteen persons made a public profession of religion, and seven were added by letter. This is one of the largest and most flourishing churches in the country. I have been informed that it numbers more than seven hundred communicants."

Schaghticoke-Point, N. Y.—From a missionary in the bounds of the Troy Presbytery, dated Schaghticoke-Point, Feb. 22, 1830:—

"Last Sabbath was a day of great interest. Nineteen united with the presbyterian church, on confession of their faith. Fourteen of this number were baptised, which shows that the Lord has visited families in which there has previously been little attention to religion. Since last November I have been principally engaged in preaching the word in this place. Yet occasionally, the Lord has permitted me to point awakened sinners, in other destitute towns, to the Lamb, and to rejoice in their submission to Jesus Christ. God is doing great things for his people in many places in this presbytery, whereof we are glad."—*Home Miss.*

Washington Co. N. Y.—A letter from Hebron, Washington county, New-York, says:—"The Lord is reviving his good work in this place, and in several towns in this vicinity. He appears to be preparing many other towns in this region for a visit from the Holy Ghost."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A gentleman from Poughkeepsie informs us, that there is a very pleasing attention to religion in the presbyterian and Dutch congregations of that place.—*ib.*

Pittsburgh, N. Y.—From Rev. Asahel Bronson, Pittsburgh, Dutchess co. N. Y. March 2, 1830:—

"About as soon as I commenced my ministerial labours among this people, (Dec. 2), a revival of religion commenced in the northeast part of the congregation, which still continues, and is increasing. Nearly forty persons of every age, from the child of thirteen, down to the man of sixty, are rejoicing in the Lord Jesus; and as many more are anxiously inquiring, "What must I do to be saved?"—*H. Missionary.*

Harrisburgh, Pa.—The N. Y. Evangelist contains a letter, which states that a revival has been in progress at this place, since the fore part of January. Many were under deep conviction, and not a few were indulging a trembling hope of salvation. The following appears under date of February 24th:—

"The work of grace is evidently progressing. Our meetings are frequent; and God seems to stand in the midst of the church, with his fan in his hand, separating the chaff from the wheat. Some who have for years been members of the church, are convinced that they have built upon the sand, and are now inquiring for the *rock, Christ.* This day is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, that God would pour out his Spirit in more copious effusions on the town. Rev. Mr. Norton, from Reading, has been with us ever since the excitement commenced. We have meetings almost daily. One hundred attended the first meeting for inquiry."

Harrisburgh, it will be recollected, is the seat of government, and of course a place of considerable importance. The work is said to be the most important in Mr. DeWitt's church.

The Choctaws.—Rev. C. Byington, missionary to the Choctaws, wrote on the 11th of February, to the editor of the Cincinnati Christian Journal, and gave pleasing accounts of the progress of a work of grace among the people. He adds:—"Doors for preaching are opening far and near. Oh, do pray for us, and for this people; do not give them over, but call upon the great Redeemer, to grant them *here a home a little longer.* My heart is full, while I think what is done and threatened by some, having a skin coloured like my own. Our christian people particularly put their trust in God. "He is our father; he gave us this land; we have not injured the white man; we are not afraid, or downcast."

Colleges.—A few cases of hopeful conversion have occurred at Amherst and Bowdoin colleges.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The time of enterprise, for the ensuing season, is now at hand. May we not hope that the friends of Sabbath Schools will act with new vigour? Among other things of importance, the number of scholars should be greatly increased. It might, in most cases, be more than doubled. All that is wanting is a little industry and self-denial. If sabbath school instruction is of so much consequence to children, as teachers and superintendents believe it to be, how can they help wishing the influence of it to be extended to the thousands and tens of thousands, who, in the midst of a gospel land, are receiving little more attention, in a religious point of view, than the children of heathen?

We know that much has been done; and we would not be unmindful of it. Commendable exertions have been put forth; and the Lord has evidently smiled upon them. Much time and labour have been expended; small sums of money have been contributed; missionaries have been employed; libraries have been instituted; clergymen have exerted their influence. These and other exertions have been accompanied, we trust, with the fervent breath of prayer. For all this we would be thankful. Let the Master of the vineyard be praised. Still, when we recollect, that scarcely more than one out of three of the proper subjects of sabbath school instruction is actually enrolled among the scholars, are we not presented with a most powerful motive for increasing exertions?—The present time, in many places, is peculiarly favourable. The public mind is beginning to awaken to the solemn interests of eternity, in such a manner as to afford many encouragements and facilities to the work.

The institution of the American Sunday School, began its operations in May, 1824. During the five years, the schools have increased from 700 to 6000; teachers, from 7,300 to 53,000; and pupils, from 50,000 to 350,000.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: APRIL 6, 1830.

Col. Johnson's Report is handled rather unceremoniously to-day. See page first. Such a document as the Colonel's is a disgrace to any nation that comes under the denomination of christian. For a land of professed infidels, or heathen, or Mahometans, it might be sufficiently in character. The statements of the Colonel are indeed too gross to impose upon men of sound sense; and his reasoning too weak to need any thing like a serious refutation. If men would only be governed by sound principles, instead of vicious inclinations, his report might be suffered to go for what it is worth. It would do no injury. It would even prejudice the cause he has espoused, and thus promote the interests of the Sabbath. But men in power are averse to reflection on such subjects; and the reckless multitude love to have it so. They are ready to act; but they will not think. If their leaders will only think for them, right or wrong, it is all the same. The multitude are ready to go with them.

Under these circumstances, a little severity is not only excusable, but necessary. We are quite willing to see the application of a little caustic on such an occasion. The subject calls for it; and possibly it may serve to waken the attention of many, who would otherwise remain indifferent.

By the way, the special request of our obliging correspondent will be remembered.

Fruits of Oppression.—The unsettled state of the Creek Indians, since the last treaty, (the one which resulted in the death of the infamous M'Intosh, we presume), has compelled the Methodists to relinquish their mission among that people, which has been prosecuted for seven or eight years past. How many more stations may yet have to be abandoned, for a similar reason, remains to be seen.

Our own Affairs.—Collections, for the week past, we are happy to say, have been increasing. We hope that our patrons will continue to remember us. General punctuality in remittances, these hard times, would not be lost on the Recorder establishment. Have not the publishers a right to expect it?

Common Errors.—This is the title of the tract to be distributed the present month. In the compass of only twelve pages, no less than nine fatal errors in religion are briefly pointed out and refuted. Can any one doubt the utility of the plan of monthly distribution?

Ministerial.—Rev. A. Barnes, of Morristown, formerly of this vicinity, and a graduate of Hamilton college, has been elected pastor of the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia—Dr. Wilson resigned.

Rev. Mr. Winchester has received a call from the sixth presbyterian church in Philadelphia—Rev. Mr. Kennedy resigned.

The Bleecker street church of New-York, left vacant by the death of Mr. Bruen, have invited Dr. Beecher to become their pastor.

To Correspondents.—The extract which "F." has sent us, would probably have less effect in a *detached form*, than he anticipates.

As to the inquiries of "F. C. S." we would say briefly, in a spirit of perfect kindness, that while we are always glad of original articles, that are so written as to be specially useful, we make it a rule, invariably, to lay aside those that are on the whole of an indifferent character.—Some correspondents, who write much for our paper, send us, nevertheless, an occasional article, which has to be rejected. Not a few even of the editor's articles, are thrown under the table; and there is no predicting what will be the fate of a thing, till it has been submitted for examination. Whether the subject that "F. C. S." alludes to, would not be a little out of season, at this late period, is perhaps a question. His former manuscript might probably have been read by one whose eye-sight should not have been physically defective.

"C. S. A."—The plan this correspondent proposes for communicating with us, would be acceptable, if carried into effect; but either the articles he alludes to have not yet appeared, or we have had the misfortune to overlook them. "No. IV." we suppose of the contemplated series, has come to hand *unmarked;* the preceding numbers have not been preserved, and it will be necessary to send us other copies.

One of our patrons, who, as the head of a family, is determined not to place any thing before his household for perusal, which shall have, either directly or indirectly, an irreligious tendency, asks us what political paper in this part of the country we would advise him to take, in exchange for the *****, which he has concluded to discontinue. This is rather a delicate question. We must take time to consider.

The infant school system, as appears by the Kingston Gazette, has been introduced with the best success, among the Indian children at the methodist mission stations in Upper-Canada. Ladies in New-York and Philadelphia have contributed towards furnishing the necessary apparatus.

The National Preacher, for March, contains two short sermons from Rev. Mark Tucker. Subjects—"The guilt of inefficiency and delay," and "Man humbled and God honoured."

For the Western Recorder.

"THIS FREE COUNTRY."

"Astonishing," said Mr. ——, the other day, "that people should be suffered to go about and distribute tracts in this FREE country." It would be curious to know, Mr. Editor, what notions such a man as Mr. —— must have about political and civil liberty. How far short would he stop of a gag-law, had he but power? Might not this same man as well express his surprise that the friends of Jesus Christ, and the Bible, and the Sabbath, should dare, in "this *free country*," to *speak* of either? And might he not, with equal propriety, indulge a political, as an infidel intolerance? I have read of old time, "that the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel;" and an age of boasted light and liberty seems likely to furnish us with the practical commentary. The spirit which the above sentiment breathes, needs only to be acted out, and we shall see how full of the love of human kind that heart is, that can indulge such feelings.

Perhaps, however, Mr. —— would not object to the distribution of tracts, if they were of his own selection, and were distributed in a proper manner. That he dislikes the *moral sentiments* of the tracts, there can be no doubt; and it may be, that he equally objects that they should be distributed in the open light of day, and by the untiring and tender efforts of *female benevolence*. That they should be distributed from house to house, he would scarcely object, as his cue ranks him with those who love night sittings, and who, either with their own or delegated hands, become night distributors of infidel and blasphemous tracts, and prowl about our court-yards, creep up to our doors, as their Grand Master crept of old upon his belly into paradise, and there leave the overflowings of their gall against the religion of heaven. The man who "carries a window in his breast," will never seek to do a work of good intent, under the cover of darkness, and in a way so stealthy.

We see, Mr. Editor, from the notions they have of liberty, what these men, who boast so much of their republicanism, would bring us to, if they had but power. Why, they seem to think *their* ideas of *right* and *wrong* the *standard*, and that *they* have *all the conscience* there is in the nation. Religion must not be so much as named in our high places; and lest it should be suspected that there may be something like the *appearance* of reverence for the Almighty, his word, and his law, and his Sabbaths, and his very being, must be treated with *contempt*. Those who dare attempt to promote a healthful tone of morals in community, and to seek the immortal welfare of their fellow beings, are viewed with an affectation of astonishment by the enemies of all righteousness; and the hypocritical cant of infidelity is heard from men, whom every thing but principle would elevate to office, and intrust with power. "Alas, our liberties! our liberties! Has it thus come to pass in our free country?"

Now the truth is, Mr. Editor, these men are not so fond of the *liberties* of their country, as they are of office, influence and *emolument*. They are not so much afraid that *religion* will *destroy* the *liberties* of our *country*, as that it will *blight their prospects of elevation*. Knowing, as they do, that virtue, as well as intelligence, is one of the grand pillars of our republic, and hopeless of success in their efforts after domination, under the prevalence of moral and religious principle, they are exhausting their ingenuity, in the invention of means to gull the people, to corrupt the public morals, and lessen the respect for religion and its institutions.—Hence their cry—priestcraft—bigotry—intolerance—CHURCH AND STATE. These are the men, and these the means they use, who, with ruthless hand, and reckless heart, are digging THE GRAVE OF OUR COUNTRY'S GLORY.

EAST.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress, during the week ending on the 27th ult. were entirely uninteresting. Neither the subject of Sabbath mails or the Indian question was under consideration; and the time of both houses was occupied principally in passing bills for private or local purposes.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Naudain presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the state of Delaware, declaring, "that the tariff of 1828 accords with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and is a protection to home industry, from the overwhelming influence of foreign rivalry;" which was ordered to lie on the table.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 20.—In Senate, the bills from the Assembly, to incorporate the Saratoga county bank, at Waterford, and the Hudson-river bank, at Hudson, were read the third time and passed; the former, ayes 24, noes 4; the latter, ayes 27, noes 2. [These are the first bills to incorporate new banks, which have passed both houses of the Legislature, the present session.]

The bill to extend the time for filling up the stock of the National bank, in New-York, passed the committee of the whole.

Mr. Maynard supported at some length the section introduced by him a few days since, exempting this bank from the operation of the safety fund law. He was replied to by Messrs. Tracy and Benton, when the section was rejected.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole had again under consideration, the Chenango canal subject. Mr. Robinson concluded his remarks in favour of the canal; when the comm'ee rose.

Monday, March 29.—In Senate, a communication, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, was received from the attorney-general, in relation to the tolls upon the canals, duties on salt, and auction duties. He thinks no part of these tolls or duties can, constitutionally, be used for any other purpose than the extinguishment of the canal debt.

The committee of the whole had again under consideration the *one mill* tax bill. Mr. Benton concluded the remarks he commenced on Saturday in favour of the bill. Mr. Todd followed on the same side. After he had concluded, the committee rose and reported.

The same committee *rejected* the bill from the Assembly, repealing that part of the 7th title of the 14th chap. of the 1st part of the revised laws, relating to the practice of physic. The question on agreeing with the committee in their report was laid on the table.

In Assembly, Mr. Savage, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill "in honour of Generals Herkimer, Woodhull and Leavenworth, and Capt. Lawrence." It directs a monument to be erected in Oneida county, to the memory of Gen. Herkimer; in Suffolk county, to the memory of Gen. Woodhull; and in New-York, to the memory of Capt. Lawrence. The Governor to procure a sword, not exceeding in value $200, to be presented to Gen. Henry Leavenworth, of the United States army, in testimony of regard for his galliant services during the late war. The bill was made the order for Saturday.

Mr. Mann moved that the unfinished business (the Chenango canal) be laid on the table, and that the house take up the several bank bills. The motion prevailed, 65 to 36.

The bills to incorporate the Poughkeepsie, Oswego, Cazenovia, and Cooperstown banks, and the Mechanics' & Farmers' bank, at Catskill, were then passed by the committee of the whole.

Tuesday, March 30.—In Senate, on the question to agree with the report of the committee of the whole, in the rejection of the bill to amend the 7th title of the 14th chapter of the first part of the revised laws, relating to the practice of physic—Mr. Enos moved to amend the report, by adopting the bill with the amendment proposed by the committee on the judiciary. This amendmeat imposes a fixed penalty on unlicensed physicians, instead of fine and imprisonment. The motion was adopted, ayes 18, noes 5.

The committee of the whole had again under consideration the bill to impose a mill tax. Mr. Enos proposed to amend the bill, by making the tax *half* a mill. Mr. E. supported his motion for some time. Mr. Maynard again addressed the committee in opposition to the bill, and in reply to Messrs. Benton and Todd. After he had concluded the committee rose and reported.

The committee of the whole then passed the bill, extending for a limited period the charter of the Merchants' bank in the city of New-York. The bill was so amended, that the corporation is not liable to make any payment to the bank safety fund, until after the 1st day of January, 1831; and if the bank should fail in the mean time, its creditors are to receive no benefit from that fund.

In Assembly, the bills to incorporate the Butchers' and Drovers' bank, New-York; the bank of Oneida, in Utica; the Montgomery co. bank, at Johnstown, and the Schenectady bank, were passed by the committee of the whole.

Wednesday, March 31.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, to remove the supreme court clerk's office from Canandaigua to Geneva, was read the third time and passed, 16 to 5.

Also, the bill concerning the practice of physic and surgery, ayes 17, noes 5.

Bills were passed in committee of the whole, to renew the charters of six of the old New-York banks, with the same amendment which was yesterday made to the bill to renew the Merchants' bank.

Bills were also passed by the committee of the whole, to incorporate the Livingston county bank, at Geneseo, and the Merchants' bank, at Buffalo.

The tax bill was again under consideration, but no vote was taken upon it.

In Assembly, the bills to incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Catskill banks, the Otsego bank, at Cooperstown, and the Butchers' and Drovers', in New-York, were read the third time and passed.

The bills to incorporate the Oswego bank, and the Madison county bank, at Cazenovia, were read the third time, and *lost*, for want of the constitutional majority. The former had 75, and the latter 76 votes. [Two-thirds bills require 36 votes.]

Thursday, April 1.—In Senate, the Governor transmitted resolutions of the legislatures of Delaware and Ohio, declaring their belief in the constitutionality of the tariff; and of the legislature of Vermont, in relation to certain fortifications. The resolutions were read and laid on the table.

The bill to provide for the deficiency in the revenue of the general fund, passed the committee of the whole. [The bill, as passed, authorises the imposition of a *half mill* tax.] The report of the committee was laid on the table.

In Assembly, the resolution, offered last week, by Mr. Gosman, directing the canal commissioners to suspend the commencement of the work on the Chemung canal, came up for consideration.

Mr. Mann, who declared himself opposed to the project, moved that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Bradish and Paige, and lost; when, on motion of Mr. Russell, the resolution was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they have passed the bill relative to the practice of unlicensed physicians, with an amendment. The bill, as it went from the house, repealed that part of the revised laws which imposes fine and imprisonment for such practice. The amendment of the Senate is to impose a fine of $25, on the person so practising; but the fine is not to apply to cases were barks, roots and herbs, the growth of this country, are used.

After a long debate, the house concurred in the amendment, ayes 62, noes 52.

Mr. Mack then gave notice, that he would ask leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice of botanic physicians.

A resolution passed the House, to adjourn on the 20th of April instant.

The bills to incorporate the Oneida bank, at Utica, and Schenectady bank, were read the third time and passed; the former, ayes 86, noes 27; and the latter, ayes 87, noes 28.

Friday, April 2.—In Senate, the report of the committee of the whole, on the passage of the *half mill* tax bill, was agreed to.

Mr. Hubbard offered resolutions in favour of increasing the revenue, by an excise on dry goods merchants, jewellers, booksellers, grocers, distillers, and innkeepers. Laid on the table.

Mr. Maynard laid on the table a resolution, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to procure an appropriation, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Herkimer.

The resolution from the Assembly, to adjourn on the 20th of April, was taken into consideration, and passed.

In Assembly, a petition was presented from the bank of Utica, for leave to remove their branch from Canandaigua to Geneva.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred in January, the petition of the inhabitants of Warren co. that the seat of Norman Fox, member from that county, may be vacated, on the ground that he is a minister of the gospel, and therefore ineligible by the constitution, made a report, concluding with a resolution, that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Bills were passed, to relieve the banks whose charters were renewed at the last session, from certain sections of the revised statutes.

The bills to incorporate the Montgomery and Westchester and Putnam banks, and the Merchants' and Traders' bank, in New-York, passed the committee of the whole.

The Legislature this day appointed *John P. Cushman*, of Troy, and *John Tracy*, of Oxford, Chenango county, regents of the university, in the place of John Lansing, Jun. deceased, and Peter B. Porter, resigned. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, and Henry D. Ward, of New-York, received the votes of the minority.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 20th of February, have been received at Baltimore.

According to advices from Warsaw, the Turkish ambassador, Halil Pacha, has arrived at St. Petersburgh, where he was well received.

One of the attaches of the Russian embassy at Paris was to set out in a few days for Naples, where he will embark for Greece, for the purpose of acquainting the President, Capo d'Istrias, with the progress of the negotiations carried on at London, relative to Greece. It was said that the last protocol was signed on the 4th inst.

The Greeks, it is said, wish Capo d'Istrias to be substituted for the proposed King of Greece.

Great distress continued in England, and the people were looking to parliament for relief.

On the 16th of February, the English opera-house, in the Strand, London, was destroyed by fire. Not an article was saved. Loss estimated at £80,000, and no insurance. Mr. Arnold, the proprietor, will lose between 30 and £40,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove. The houses on Exeter street took fire and were destroyed, except the tavern called the Fountain.

DOMESTIC.

Gen. Van Rensselaer at New-Orleans.—A meeting was held at New-Orleans, on the 21st February, to adopt measures for the diffusion of knowledge in Louisiana. Several hundred dollars were subscribed. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, presided. It is gratifying in the extreme, to the friends (and who are not his friends?) of this excellent man, to see him in that far part of the Union, using his name and his influence to extend the blessings of education. Wherever this philanthropist goes, he carries good. Charity is in his walk, and benevolence in his footsteps.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Canal Tolls.—A meeting was held at Rochester, on the 25th ult. to consider the late additions to the canal tolls; when the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the raising the rates of toll on the canals, at the present time, will not increase the revenue, and will be attended with great and serious injury to all persons using said canals.

Hurricane.—On the 22d ult. the village of Elizabethtown, Penn. was visited by a hurricane, which swept every thing before it, in a space of a quarter of a mile in width. Fourteen houses were blown down; five barns and stables, a boat-house, one mill and wool carding establishment, completely crushed; and many other houses much damaged. Beds, bedding, and household furniture, were scattered in every direction.

Washington City.—The capitol, president's house, and public offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost $200,000. The rebuilding of the capitol has cost $1,644,000; of the president's house $301,000; of the public offices $53,009.

New-England Sale.—It affords us much pleasure to state, that the sales of domestics, especially cottons and prints, which took place on Thursday, under the direction of the New-England Society, terminated favourably to the owners of the goods, the prices having ranged from five to eight per cent higher than at the previous sale in August last.—*Boston Gaz.*

Uncommon Honesty.—We find the following official notice in the United States Telegraph:—

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of two thousand dollars, transmitted to him from New-York, by an unknown person, as "due from him to the United States."

Mr. Taylor, of New-York, recently, in the House of Representatives, said, that during a service of thirteen years, he had not been absent from his seat in the house a single day; an example worthy of being recorded.

Com. David Porter has been appointed by the President and Senate, consul general to the Barbary powers.

At the instance of the attorney-general, the chancellor has issued an injunction against the Washington and Warren bank.

There are one hundred and three canals in Great-Britain, extending 2,862 miles, and formed at an expense of thirty millions sterling.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Donations from Dec. 17, 1829, *to March* 18, 1830.

Auburn, E. Mills 10, R. Steel, 10. J. S. Seymour 10, J. H. Beach 10. J. Cogswell 7.50, S. Van Anden 5, E. Wright 5, A. Yale 5, B. Brown 4, J. Selover 2, C. Bradford 2, A. Smith 1, C. R. Woolley 1, S. Covert 1, W. Fisher .50, J. D. Chandler .50, Cash 2.25, by Dr. H. Hooker. Fem. Asso. by Miss F. M. Thompson 36 76, with 33 24 of the sum reported last quarter, to complete the first annual payment on the *Auburn Female scholarship*, 113 51

Butternuts, Fem. Asso. by Miss F. Damelson, articles, $21.75

Burlington, Gen. Ben. Asso. by D. W. Blakeman 2 24

Bridgewater, C. Dutcher 1.50, Mrs. Dutcher .50 2 00

Baldwinsville & Van Buren, Fem. Asso. by Mrs D. S. Chapin, articles, $3. cash 2, J. Morley .50, by D. S. Chapin 2 50

Canandaigua, Hon. N. W. Howell 60, Rev. A. D. Eddy 10, D. H. Little 10, H. Chapin 2d, 10, H. Warner 5, J. Sibley 5, R. Town 5, H. Howe 5, A. Bates 5, W. Bundy 5, J. McCrede 5, J. Chapin, jr. 5, E. Carr 2, P. Kimball 2, J. R. Hall 1, N. Barlow 1, J. E. Palmer 1, S. Aldrich 1, L. Gilbert 1, G. E. Payne 1, G. H. Goodrich 1, J. Smedley 1, A. Dodge 1, A. Dixon 1, W. Bassett 1, M. L. Woolsey 1, E. P. Mather 1, E. J. Aldrich 1, J. Dwight 1, J. Utley .50. Ladies, Mrs. H. B. Martin 35, F. Howell 10, Shepherd 5, Eddy 2, McLoferty 2, F. Bartlet 2, Warner 2, Jobson 1.50, N. Barlow 1, M. Hall 1, D. Sexton 1, C. Cobb 1, C. Wells 1, — Mather .50, C. Wells .50. — Ruff, .50, — Sprague, .50. Misses B. Chapin 5, Sherman 3, E. Hart 2, A. Warner 2, S. Shepherd 2, E. Chapin 2, B. Eddy 1, E. Kibbe 1, M. Shepherd 1. Ladies Society for benev. purposes, to complete the first annual payment on the *Eddy scholarship* 40, by Rev. A. D. Eddy 266 00

Canajoharie, Fem. Asso. at Bowman's Creek, by Mrs. C. Wadsworth, articles, 10.25

Coventry, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. L. Parker, articles, 19.93

Champion, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. M. Hubbard, articles 13.50, to be applied towards constituting Rev. N. Dutton a life director.

Clinton, Mr. L. Williams on the *Widow's scholarship* 21, Rev. Pres. Davis on the *College Hill scholarship* 18, Young people, by Tutor Maltby, on *Young People's associate scholarship* 30, Dea. O. Gridley 20, O. Marvin 5, R. Bliss 2, Mrs. Bliss .50, J. & E Foot, articles 3, by Dr. S. Hastings, jr. 96 50

Cazenovia, Fem. Asso. on the *White scholarship*, first annual payment, by Miss H. Childs 75 00

Cherry Valley, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. Taylor, cash 1.12, articles, .63, C. Williams .50, 1 62

Exeter, A. Curtis 1, M. Cushman 1, 2 00

Fabius, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. S. Parker 5 00

Geneva, Rev. H. Dwight 150 00

Henderson, Fem. Asso. by O. Stone, articles, 9.38

Ithaca, 1st pres. chh. by W. R. Collins, clerk of trustees 66 50

Lenox, 4th pres. chh. by Rev. H. H. Kellogg 4 31

Lyons, on the *Lyons scholarship*, by Dean & Crosby 40 00

Mt. Vernon, Coll. at ordination of Rev. Mr. Garrison 5.32, by J. Patten, Esq. cash 2, articles, 2.12, Fem. Rel. Ch. Soc. by Miss S. D. Williams, articles, 18.75 7 32

Mexico, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. D. R. Dixon, cash 1.25, articles, 1 78 1 25

Madison, Rev. E. Woodworth 2 00

Manlius, E. Ewers & Son 12 00

Norwich, T. Enos 5 00

Oneida Castle, Dea. P. Tuttle 10 00

Oisego, Fly & Oaks' Creek Ben. Soc. 12, A. North 5.76 17 76

Oswego Presbytery, Sac. Col. at Camden, by J. Wood, Treas. 3 63

Paris, Sundry collections, by Dr. E. Judd, 8 64

Palmyra, Pres. cong. to complete the first annual payment on the *Campbell scholarship*, by Geo. Beckwith 65 00

Rome, Ben. Asso. by W. Wright, Treas. 7.50, Fem. Asso. in village, by Miss C. Huntington 4, Fem. Asso. in Wright settlement, by Miss O. Kirkland 4.37 15 87

Richland, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. E. Ives, articles .75

Rochester, E. Peck 25, A. Sampson 12, J. Kempshall, 10, A. Gardiner 10, M. Chapin 8, C. J. Hill 5, J. G. Christopher 5, J. K. Livingston 5, R. Beach 5, H. Starr 3, J. Cutler 2, a friend 2, Saml. Miller 2, R. Dibble 1, H. N. Fenn 1, H. S. Williams .50, A. H. Washburn .50, J. D. Cummins .25, A. S. Wadsworth .25, H. Ganson, .50, cash .50, by L. Burnell. Fem. Asso. 2d pres. chh. 33, Young Men's Ed. Soc. 30, by H. Lyon, Treas. 161 50

Sandy Creek, Fem. Asso. by Rev. O. Ayer 3 25

Springfield, Fem. Asso. by Miss R. Parmele, articles, 17.31, cash 3 00

Smithfield, Fem. Asso. by Miss C. Ambler, articles, 11.92, cash 2 52

Smithville & North Adams, Fem. Asso. by Dea. J. Bernard, articles, 36.

Utica, a friend to *A. E. S.'s scholarship*, first semi-annual payment, by Rev. S. C. Aikin 37.50. Fem. Asso. in Dr. Lansing's cong. on the *Lansing scholarship*, by Mrs. T. Hastings, articles, 17.38 37 50

Verona Centre, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. R. Bingham 50

Volney, Fem. Asso. by Mrs. Caldwell & Mrs. Bellows, articles, 14.24, cash 1 56

Van Buren, (Canton), Ladies, by Mrs. Dr. Laughlin, articles, 38, cash 1 50

Vernon Centre, Dea. I. Hills 3, D. Pettibone 6, D. Brownson 5, H. P. Pond 1, E. Blair 1, J. Waters .75, C. Matteson .50, L. Matteson .50, B. McEwen, .25, by S. Clark, on the *Vernon Centre scholarship* 23 00

Veteran, Fem. Asso. articles delivered at Ithaca 9,

Westmoreland, G. Langford 3, A. Seymour 2, J. Seymour 2, S. S. Delano 2, by W. Kellogg. Fem. Asso. furnace neigh'd, by Mrs. I. Seymour 5, Mrs. B. Everest 1, on the *Westmoreland scholarship* 15 00

Whitesboro, by Rev. J. Frost 14.37, Fem. Asso. at York Mills, by Miss H. Everest 4, 18 37

Watertown, Fem. Asso. to complete the sum of 50, to constitute Rev. G. S. Boardman a life director, by L. Beebee 38 00

Winfield, M. Keith, by Dea. A. Thomas 2 57

Articles left at Parmele & Brayton's store, Utica, name and residence of donors not given, 12.

Left with Hotchkiss & Van Anden, Auburn, flannel 43 yds. from a Fem. Asso. residence not known 16.13.

		1284 42
Received for articles sold, cash		39 62
Amount in cash	$1324 04	
Amount in articles	239 20	
Whole amount of receipts	$1563 24	

Names of donors are published where they are forwarded. Agents and donors will make returns as they wish them to be acknowledged.

Donations to a considerable amount are in the hands of different agents, which, not having been forwarded to the Treasurer, cannot be publicly acknowledged till the next quarterly report.

At the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee, at Auburn, on the 18th inst. appropriations were recommended to sixty-three beneficiaries. The amount of these appropriations is $1040. There was paid for agencies at this time, a portion of which was for services previous to this quarter, $200.37. Paid for postage, printing and stationary, $8.56; amounting to $1248 93; which, deducted from $1324.04, the amount of receipts in cash, leave $75.11, balance returned to the Parent Society above the amount of appropriations. There are now eighty-one young men under the patronage of this Society. Of this number, thirty-one are in Auburn Theological Seminary; five in Hamilton College; and forty-five are in studies preparatory for college. The whole number of young men aided by this Society, since its connexion with the American Education Society, about two years since, is 101. Of this number, eleven are now preaching the gospel, and several have entered colleges in New-England, and of course are not now under our care. Two were recommended by examining committees, at the last meeting, and approved.

The liberal donations received the past quarter, show that the religious community are beginning to direct their attention to the object of this Society, with an interest in some measure proportioned to its relative importance; as being, indeed, the *main spring* in that mighty machine, which is rolling forward in so many ways, enlightening and converting the world. As the Corresponding Secretary is to be engaged, the ensuing quarter, in the westernmost counties of the state, where the churches generally are in a feeble and destitute condition, our main dependence for the collection of funds must be on the *local agents*, particularly where subscriptions have been obtained, and pledges given, that have not been collected and forwarded the past winter. When the state of our country and of the world is considered; when we look at the treasury of the Parent Society, being involved more than $6000, for money borrowed to sustain beneficiaries, on which they are paying interest, and remember that about $3000 of this sum have been forwarded to our treasury, and paid to our beneficiaries; what agent or friend, that has engaged in this cause, and assumed a responsibility in relation to this object, can fail of making every reasonable exertion, to raise a portion of the sum that will be needed to meet the appropriations of the next quarterly meeting?

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. EELLS, *Cor. Sec. W. E. S.*

Auburn, March 24, 1830.

N. B.—The quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee of the Directors are holden at Auburn, statedly, on the 2d Thursday, always twelve days before the last Tuesday, in March, June, September, and December. Returns of examining committees and of beneficiaries must be forwarded to Auburn by that day. Donations, that cannot be conveniently transmitted to the Treasurer, may be sent to Dea. A. Thomas, Utica: John C. Smith, Potsdam; Albert North, Otsego; Rev. E. D. Wells, Oxford; Dea. H. Barnes, Salina; or Daniel L. Bishop, Ithaca. Ladies proposing to aid the Society by contributing articles the coming season, are informed that *flannel* can be sold more readily for its value, especially if forwarded early in the fall, than any other common article of female manufacture.

Those who are in arrears for the Quarterly Register & Journal of the American Education Society, are requested to make payment as soon as possible, to Mr. Edward Vernon, No. 145 Genesee street, Utica, who is agent for this work. Mr. Vernon can furnish new subscribers with the whole of the 2d volume. No other publication will give so extensive a view of the literary and religious state of our country. The work contains from 48 to 64 pages, quarterly; price $1, *in advance*.

DEATHS.

At Fabius, Onondaga county, on the 18th ult. Miss *Phebe Collins*, aged 50. She had endured, with christian fortitude, long continued and painful disease, and died in hope of a glorious immortality.

In Troy, on the 28th ult. *Samuel McCoun*, Esq. mayor of that city, aged 57.

At Geneva, on the 25th ult. Rev. *Daniel McDonald*, D. D. professor of languages in Geneva college.

NOTICE.

The *adjourned* annual meeting of the "Onondaga County Bible Society," will be held in Salina village, on Tuesday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. W. THACHER, *Sec'ry.*

Onondaga, April 2, 1830.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honorable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 16

UTICA ACADEMY.

THE Semi-annual Examination of the Students in this Institution, will commence on Monday evening the 12th inst. and be continued on the afternoons and evenings during the week. Parents, Guardians, Teachers of Seminaries, and all others who take an interest in these anniversaries, are requested to attend without farther invitation. Exercises will begin at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7 in the evening.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

April 5, 1830. D. PRENTICE, *Principal.*

CARPETINGS, RUGS, &c.

SHEARMAN & THOMSON have for sale, an excellent assortment of Ingrain, Venetian, and Domestic Carpeting, Brussels & Wilton Rugs, India Mattings, Stair Carpetings, Carpet Rods, Table Covers, Watered and embossed Moreens, &c. &c.

April 6, 1830. 14w4

FEATHERS.

A QUANTITY of live Geese Feathers, warranted of the first quality, for sale by

April 6, 1830. [3w] PARKER & HASTIHGS.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, the Ontario and Utica Mills Flour, by the barrel or quantity, by

April 6, 1830. [16] PARKER & HASTINGS.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary to the Store of Mr. OREN CLARK, on Whitesboro street, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & HARVEY, and H. STORES & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT WHITESBORO.

MRS. NICHOLAS will open a Boarding-School, to commence on the 18th of May next, in the village of Whitesboro, Oneida county, for the reception and instruction of Young Ladies. The number of boarders will be limited to twenty, and she will receive applications for entrances at any time, until her number be completed.

There will be four terms during the year, each comprising eleven weeks. No pupils will be admitted for a shorter term than twenty-two weeks, or half a year, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of long continued sickness. There will be three vacations during the year. The Young Ladies will be permitted to remain during the vacations, their board only being charged at $1.50 cts. per week.

Pupils will be required to furnish their own beds and bedding, towels and spoon; and can either provide their own books and stationary, or be furnished with them by Mrs. N. at the retail prices. They will be under the immediate care and instruction of Mrs. Nicholas, and will be subjected only to such discipline as will conduce to their mental, moral and religious improvement.

TERMS.

Board, and English Instruction, including Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Logic, Elocution, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Evidences of Christianity, Elements of Criticism, Critical Reading of Milton's Works, &c. &c. with all extra charges, (washing excepted), per quarter, payable in advance,	$35 00
Music, including use of Piano,	10 00
French,	5 00
Spanish,	5 00
Italian,	5 00

Mrs. Nicholas is a native of the city of New-York, where she has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and gives references to the following gentlemen of her acquaintance in that city:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, Rev. Mr. Schroeder, Rev. Mr. Berrian, Hon. William A. Duer, President of Columbia College, Professors Moore and McVickar, of Columbia College, Chancellor Kent, and David B. Ogden & John Duer, Esquires. To Samuel Miles Hopkins, Esq. and Rev. Mr. Welch, of Albany; and to Theodore Sill, Fortune C. White, William G. Tracy, and S. Newton Dexter, Esquires: Hon. Henry R. Storrs, Rev. Elon Galusha, Rev. John Frost, and Doctors W. A. Clarke, and S. S. Peck, of Whitesboro. *March* 23, 1830. 2w3

MACKEREL.

65 bbls. & half bbls. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, at No. 90, Genesee street—For sale, by

March 23, 1830. PARKER & HASTINGS.

TEAS, &c.

50 chests Young Hyson and Hyson-skin Teas,
10 bags Pimento, 100 lbs. Nutmegs,
10 do. Pepper, 50 do. Cloves,

For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.

Utica, March 23, 1830. 12w3

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HITCHCOCK, M. D. has taken the office over No. 85, Genesee street, and offers his professional services to whoever may want them.

Utica, March 23, 1830. 12

The People of the state of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent:—

(L. S.) TO Lettice Thomas, of the town of Utica; John Perry and Mary his wife, of Deerfield; William James and Sally his wife, of Trenton; all of the county of Oneida; and John Thomas, of the county of Jefferson, and state of New-York: Martha Lloyd, of St. Louis, and state of Missouri; and Daniel Thomas, whose residence is unknown; who are next of kin to John Thomas, late of Deerfield, and county of Oneida, deceased—Greeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of our county of Oneida, at the inn of A. Shepard, in Utica, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend to the probate of the last will and testament of John Thomas, deceased, which will then and there be offered for that purpose. Witness Henry A. Foster, Esquire, Surrogate of said county, at the town of Utica, this thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1830.

HENRY A. FOSTER, Surrogate.
WILLIAM JARRATT, } Executors,
14w2 THOMAS E. CLARK, }

POETRY AND MUSIC.

DAUGHTER OF ZION.

The following words are set to a piece of music, in the last edition of Musica Sacra. We know not their origin:—

DAUGHTER OF ZION! awake from thy sadness,
Awake, for thy foes shall oppress thee no more;
Bright o'er thy hills dawns the day-star of gladness;
Arise, for the night of thy sorrows is o'er.

Strong were thy foes; but the arm that subdued them,
And scatter'd their legions, was mightier far:
They fled like the chaff from the scourge that pursued them:
How vain were their steeds and their chariots of war.

Daughter of Zion! the power that hath sav'd thee,
Extoll'd with the harp and the timbrel shall be:
Shout! for the foe is destroy'd that enslav'd thee,
The oppressor is vanquish'd, and Zion is free.

"THE CLOCK STRUCK TEN."

Too late I staid; forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time,
Which only treads on flowers.

Oh! who with clear account remarks
The ebbing of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks,
That dazzle as they pass?

And who to sober measurement
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds of paradise have lent
Their swiftness to his wings?

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY.

MR. EDITOR—There has been so much said of late, on the subject of musical articulation, that I had supposed this most important of requisites was about to be successfully cultivated. But in visiting several different schools, where my expectation was much raised in this matter, I have been much disappointed. A little improvement is indeed perceivable; but the grand point is yet far from having been achieved. Why is this? Is there too much indifference to the subject? or, after all, is distinct pronunciation a thing very difficult to be acquired?

Your's, &c. ASAPH.

Remarks.—Asaph must not be impatient, though the language of his ancient prophetic namesake, and of the sweet singer of Israel, may still for a time remain indistinct, and almost intelligible; for though distinct pronunciation is not on the whole a difficult art, it is yet an art, which, in cultivated singing, cannot be *immediately* acquired. It can be comprehended at once; but to reduce it successfully to practice, is a work of time. We ought, however, to be continually witnessing a gradual improvement in this particular; and it may be hoped that the inquiry of Asaph will not be useless to the cultivators of psalmody.

Is Psalmody a divine Institution?—Intelligent Christians of the various evangelical denominations, notwithstanding the frequent inconsistency of their practice, are now agreed in giving an affirmative answer to this question. For a while after the reformation, however, there were not wanting those who embraced the negative. The second baptist church in Newport, R. I. founded in 1656, furnishes such an example. The Columbian Star says respecting it, that—"the propriety of psalmody was for a long time contested in this church. Some were for singing, and some were opposed to the custom, as being too nearly akin to popish usages."

Some may be supposed to smile at such prejudices as these; but let them take heed lest they entertain those which are far more unreasonable. Many, who now profess to *believe* on this subject, have embraced merely a *dead* faith—a faith which permits them practically to despise the music of the sanctuary, and to say "what a weariness it is." And more than this; many, who, in the abstract, acknowledge church music to be an important divine institution, are yet found, virtually, to deny it to be such in detail. They exclude it from their family worship; they make little or no account of it in their social religious meetings; they totally disregard the apostolic injunction, to "admonish one another daily in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs." They evidently withhold, in a great measure, their devout attention to this portion of the worship in the sanctuary. They neglect the whole business of cultivation, and call in question the utility of schools, and even pronounce them to be injurious to religion, however well they may be conducted.

These men may say, in reply to these charges—"We have no taste for music"—"It does not particularly interest us"—"We have no time—no inclination—no talent," &c. &c. All this, however, is but pleading guilty; and should they add, that the abuses of music have prevented them from enjoying it, they would then take up the very plea of these ancient Baptists; for no abuses of religious music can be more flagrant, than were those introduced by popery previous to the reformation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOM PAINE.

"The following facts relative to this apostle of infidelity," says the Anti-Universalist, "are presented in all their disgusting nudity, for the consideration of his pupils of these days." They were derived, it would seem, from Cheetham's Life of Thomas Paine, a work of undisputed authority:—

"Mrs. Dean," says Mr. Cheetham, "with whom I have conversed, tells me that he was daily drunk at their house; and that in his few sober moments he was always quarrelling with her, and disturbed the peace of the family. She represents him as deliberately and disgustingly filthy.* It is not surprising, therefore, that she importuned her husband to turn him out of the house; but owing to Mr. Dean's predilection for his political writings, her importunities were, for several weeks, unavailing. Constant domestic disquiet very naturally ensued, which was increased by Paine's peevishness and violence. One day he ran after Miss Dean, a girl of fifteen, with a chair whip in his hand, to whip her; and would have done so, but for the interposition of her mother. The enraged Mrs. Dean, to use her own words, "flew at him." Paine retreated up stairs into his private chamber, and was swiftly pursued by his antagonist. The little drunken old man owed his safety to the bolts of his door. In the fall of the year, Mrs. Dean prevailed with her husband to keep him in the house no longer." p. 57. He then went to live on his farm.

"Being now alone, except in the company of the Bonnevilles, of whom he took but little notice, he engaged an old black woman by the name of Betty, to do his work. Betty lived with him but three weeks. She seems to have been intemperate as well as himself. Like her master she was every day intoxicated. Paine would accuse her of stealing his New-England rum, and Betty would retort by calling him a drunkard. Mrs. Dean informed me, that they would both lie prostrate on the same floor, dead drunk, sprawling, and swearing, and threatening to fight, but incapabable of approaching each other to combat. Nothing but inability prevented a battle." p. 58.

If to the above disgusting details, it be added, that in his last hours, Paine was constrained vehemently, and with loud vociferation, to call upon the name of that Saviour whom he had blasphemed, and this without leaving behind him the least evidence of penitence or pardon, the account may be read to his wretched advocates, perhaps, with some trifling hope of success. What is that religion worth that forsakes us in the hour of greatest need?

* Mr. Cheetham states, that all the particulars related to him by Mrs. Dean have been corroborated by the testimony of her husband, whom he represents as a sensible man, and a justice of the peace of the county.

THE INDIANS.

To one who has read and understood the writings of "William Penn," a refutation of Gov. Cass will appear about as necessary, as a refutation of an attack on Euclid's doctrines of geometry. It is one of those cases, where we may understand the arguments on one side so well, as to know before hand, that whatever is said on the other is sophistry.

Remember, that the nation has plighted its faith in numerous treaties, that their present country shall be theirs "*forever.*" It is a point, therefore, with which expediency has nothing to do. To say that another country is better for them, that they ought to be further from the whites, and things like these, is nothing to the purpose. The ever ready answer is, the national faith is pledged, and may not be violated. If the Indians can be persuaded, by fair means, to change their residence, they may; if not, we *must* protect them, where they are, against all who would disturb their peace. After all that can be said of expediency, or even necessity, nothing *wrong* can be so expedient, or so necessary, as *doing right.*

Let the nation set the example of bad faith, and that example will be felt and followed. Let treaties become nothing, and oaths of office will soon become nothing, oaths of allegiance nothing, judicial oaths nothing, the most solemn contracts nothing; and in the end, no man will be able to trust her that lieth in his bosom. At least, such is the natural and powerful tendency, and proper punishment, of a deliberate violation of the national faith.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

DISTINCTIONS.

Important to Readers of the Scriptures.

There are four words, which are very frequently deemed synonymous, but which in the scriptures have very distinct significations, *statutes*, *commandments*, *judgments*, *and testimonies*; and these set the several relations of God to the Jews, and particularly the theocracy, in a clear point of view.

Statutes were such institutions as had their formation in the will and pleasure of God as a *sovereign*, and for which no particular reason or any other ground could be assigned; such as "not to sow two seeds of different kinds together."

Commandments were *moral* duties, for which the reasons were manifest, such as "not to steal."

Judgments were the laws belonging to *civil* government, in things between man and man; such as are laid down in Exodus twenty-first and following chapters.

Testimonies were such laws as preserved the rememberance of some great events, and *testified* to the peculiar goodness of God; such as the Sabbath, the passover, and all the feasts.

In giving his last charge to his son Solomon, David enumerates these several branches of divine jurisdiction:—"Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his *statutes*, and his *commandments*, and his *judgments*, and his *testimonies*, as it is written in the law of Moses." And thus was the relation of God to Israel, not merely a common one, such as he bears to all men; but a peculiar one, such as he never had to any people, themselves excepted.—*Collyer's Lectures.*

POLITICAL PARTISANS

We have long been of the opinion, that political partisans are the last men who have any claims to *independence* of character; they are bound up to their political party, and threatened, in case of dissent, with all the opprobrious epithets of hypocrite, renegade, and traitor. The true source of all this evil is found in the distempered, corrupted state of public sentiment; it flows from the violent party spirit which is poisoning the heart of the nation. When the people wish for legislative measures which shall be honourable and beneficial to the country, they must calm their own passions, lay aside their sectional feelings, and surrender their party distinctions, and delegate men to represent them, who, unseduced by flattery, or unawed by frowns, will lean upon their own convictions, and surrender themselves to the unprejudiced decisions of an enlightened understanding.—*Wash. Spectator.*

PARTY PRESSES.

Should the period ever arrive, when the press shall become the common sewer of falsehood and slander; when talents and integrity shall be no recommendation, and open dereliction of all principle no obstacle to preferment; when we shall trust our liberties to men with whom we should not dare to trust our property; when, in fine, we shall see our legislators sacrificing their senses, their reason, their oaths, and their consciences, at the altar of party; then we may say, that virtue has departed, and that the end of our liberty draweth nigh.—*Payson.*

SAMUEL WESLEY.

Samuel Wesley, the father of the celebrated John Wesley, being strongly importuned by the partisans of James the Second, to support the measures of the court in favour of popery, with promises of preferment, absolutely refused to read even the king's declaration; and, altho' surrounded by courtiers, soldiers, and informers, he preached from the following bold and pointed words:—

"If it be so, our God, whom we serve, is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thy hand, O King. But if not, be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up."

CHRISTIAN CONDESCENSION.

C. John, have you done that job?

J. Yes, sir.

C. Well, here is your shilling, and now be off.

Messrs. Editors—The manner in which the rich treat the poor, is to me most distressing. I am no hand for the "levelling system," but am of the party to level up, and it is time there was a new feeling on that subject among our professors of religion especially, or else the vicious part of the neglected poor will rise up like locusts, and possess the whole land, and send the church away into the wilderness of lone captivity. *Rochester Observer.*

THE BIBLE.

The bible has been translated into *one hundred and fifty-one* different languages. It is supposed that fifty more translations, will give the bible in all the languages spoken in the world.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

JEFFERSON'S MEMOIRS & CORRESPONDENCE.

Two volumes of this work have been noticed in a Foreign Review, as having been published in London. Some of the British public do not very highly prize the honour of being the first to circulate them from the press. The Eclectic Review says, "Perhaps we ought to take it as a compliment to old England, that the Jefferson Papers, instead of being deposited in the library of Congress, or in that of Harvard college, or any other of the public libraries of the United States, should have followed the bones of his friend Tom Paine to this country. In both instances, however, we think, America has sustained a robbery of what justly belonged to her; the literary remains and the mortal relics of two men of the greatest talent that figure in her republican history, and who, alas! were not more closely allied in their political, than in their religious principles." The talents of Tom Paine are here greatly overrated.—*Chr. Mirror.*

LAWYERS.

According to Skinner's New-York State Register, for 1830, there are in the city of New-York, 495 attornies and counsellors at law; in Albany, 107; in Troy, 37; in Rochester, 38; in Utica, 36; in Buffalo, 27; in Ithaca, 18; in Newburgh, 18; in Geneva, 17; in Poughkeepsie, 15; in Catskill, 13; in the whole state, 1,750; or nearly one for every thousand of the population.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.

The editor of the Manufacturer has given a full description of his recent improvement for labour-saving in type-setting, which must be tested by actual experiment, before its advantages can be properly estimated. The plan looks well on paper. It consists of sixty-six combinations of letters, each composed of two or more, which, whenever they occur in the course of composition, are used instead of the corresponding single types; thus producing the same effect by picking up one piece of metal that is now produced by picking up two.

PAPER TO RESIST HUMIDITY.

M. Engle prepares paper which will resist moisture. To accomplish this, he dips unsized paper once or twice into a clear solution of mastic in oil of turpentine, and dries it by gentle heat. The paper, without becoming transparent, has all the properties of writing paper, and may be used for the same purposes. It is especially recommended for passports, workmen's books, legal papers, &c. When preserved for years, it is free from injury, either by humidity, insects, or mice. It is further added, that a solution of caoutchouc will produce even a still better effect.—*German Journal.*

M. A. Shee, Esq. has been elected president of the royal academy, in the room of the late Sir T. Lawrence. Sir Thomas's will is not yet proved, but it is known that the invaluable collection of drawings by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Rembrant, Leonardo da Vinci, Guido, and the other old masters, which cost upwards of £37,000, are to be offered to the King for £18,000; and, in case of refusal, to Mr. Peel, Lord Dudley, the royal academy, and some others, at £20,000. If they should all refuse to purchase, they are to be sold by auction at the end of one year.

Munich, Jan. 20.—Our University is extremely well attended this year. The printed list of students contains no less than 1584 names; of these students, 1662 are natives of the kingdom, and 192 from other countries.

The Political Life of the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, from his acceptance of the seals of the foreign department, 1822, to his death; by A. C. Granville, Esq. late his private secretary, is in progress.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$122 50a125	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	140 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 69a4 75	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	4 87a5 25	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	2 75a3 00	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	95a1 00	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 00a1 02	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	65a65	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	50a	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City - -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Rochester - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Jefferson County -	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Chenango - -	do	*Maryland.*	
Niagara - -	broken	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren, -	do	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.

August 25, 1829. 34

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE, Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the month, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1820.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

HITCHCOCK's NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica.

Nov. 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain pi